

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

607 March 6, 1914

and suitable drinking water for the use of the passengers of such car or cars, shall be fined not less than \$500 nor more than \$1,000.

Industrial Diseases—State Board of Health to Investigate Conditions. (Joint Res. Feb. 13, 1913.)

Whereas the employment of men and women in certain occupations is known to be attended with more than ordinary danger to health, giving rise to what is known as "occupational diseases"; and

Whereas unnecessary sickness and shortening of life, from whatever cause, is a serious loss and of grave concern to the State and to all the people; and

Whereas it is believed to be possible, by public education and by the enforcement of proper measures, to largely prevent unnecessary sickness and premature death among employees in various trades and occupations: Therefore,

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That the State board of health is hereby authorized and directed to make a thorough investigation of the effect of occupations upon the health of those engaged therein with special reference to dust and dangerous chemicals and gases, to insufficient ventilation and lighting, and to such other unhygienic conditions as in the opinion of said board may be specially injurious to health, and to report to the next general assembly the results of such investigation, with such recommendations for legislative or other remedial measures as it may deem proper and advisable.

Be it further resolved, That the finance committee of the house and senate be requested to place in the general appropriation bill an appropriation of \$7,000 for the year 1913 and \$7,000 for the year 1914 for carrying on the above work by the State board of health.

School Physicians—Examination of School Children. (Act May 9, 1913.)

SEC. 7692. Each and every board of education in this State may appoint at least one school physician: *Provided*, Two or more school districts may unite and employ one such physician, whose duties shall be such as are prescribed in this act. Said school physician shall hold a license to practice medicine in Ohio. School physicians may be discharged at any time by the appointing power, whether the same be a board of of education or of health or health officer, as herein provided. School physicians shall serve one year and until their successors are appointed, and shall receive such compensation as the appointing board my determine. Such boards may also employ trained nurses to aid in such inspection in such ways as may be prescribed by the board. Such board may delegate the duties and powers herein provided for to the board of health or officer performing the functions of a board of health within the school district if such board or officer is willing to assume the same. Boards of education shall cooperate with boards of health in the preventing of epidemics.

SEC. 7692-1. School physicians may make examinations and diagnoses of all children referred to them at the beginning of every school year and at other times if deemed desirable. They may make such further examination of teachers, janitors, and school buildings as in their opinion the protection of health of the pupils and teachers may require. Whenever a school child, teacher, or janitor is found to be ill or suffering from positive open pulmonary tuberculosis or other contagious disease, the school physician shall promptly send such child, teacher, or janitor home, with a note, in the case of the child, to its parents or guardian, briefly setting forth the discovered facts, and advising that the family physician be consulted. School physicians shall keep accurate card-index records of all examinations; and said records, that they may be uniform throughout the State, shall be according to the form prescribed by the State school commissioner, and the reports shall be made according to the method of said form. Provided, however, That if the parent or guardian of any school child or any teacher or janitor after notice from the board of education shall within two weeks thereafter furnish the written certificate of any reputable physician that the child, or teacher.